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Windsor, August 13.

THE following Addresses have been presented to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on the Glorious Victory obtain'd over the *French* near *Audenarde*, by the Forces of Her Majesty and Her Allies, commanded by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The humble Address of the Constable and Deputy-Lieutenant of her Majesty's *Tower* of *London*; also of the Deputy-Lieutenants and Militia Officers of the Hamletts thereunto belonging; presented to her Majesty by the Earl of *Essex*, Constable of the *Tower*.

The humble Address of the High-Sheriff, Grand-Jury, Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of *Cornwall*, at the Assizes held at *Launceston* for the said County the 28th Day of *July*, 1708, sent up by *James Buller*, Esq; one of their Representatives, and in his Absence presented to her Majesty by *George Granville*, Esq; introduc'd by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Bathe*.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Jurats, Freemen and others the Inhabitants of the Town and Port of *Hasting* in the County of *Sussex*; presented to her Majesty by *John Pulteney*, Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Jurats and Freemen of her Majesty's Cinque Port and Town of *New Romney*, in the County of *Kent*; presented to her Majesty by *John Brewer*, Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament.

All which Addresses her Majesty receiv'd very graciously.

Vienna, August 8. *N. S.* On Sunday last the young Count Heister arriv'd here from Hungary, with Account, that on the 3d Instant his Father, the Marshal, had attacked and entirely routed the Hungarian Army between Trenschin and Scaliz. The particulars of that Action are, that there were 6000 Hungarians kill'd on the spot, 400 made Prisoners, all the Artillery of the Enemy, which consisted in 14 Pieces of Cannon, together with 50 Standards and Colours, taken. Prince Ragotzi himself escaped very narrowly, the Horse on which he rid having fallen twice in the Flight. Count Berezini is said to be wounded, and the Sieur la Motte, a French Ingeneer, who commanded the Infantry, kill'd. The Hungarian Army is computed to have consisted of 25000 Men, and that of the Germans of 7000. 'Tis said, that the Loss of the Imperialists doth not exceed 200 kill'd and wounded. The States of Hungary having some Weeks ago sent up hither their Grievances, the Court is, at present, employ'd in preparing an Answer to them. The Method which the Estates have taken to represent what they think themselves aggriev'd in, is by laying before his Imperial Majesty the Declaration which the late Emperor Leopold gave them in Writing in the Year 1659, for the security of their Rights and Privileges, and which was ratify'd by the present Emperor, at his Coronation, in the Year 1687; this they set down Article by Article; and at the end of each Article they enumerate the several Laws on which it is founded, together with the particulars, in which such Laws have been trangressed, and humbly pray for Redress. The most material of their Demands, and which relate only to the Publick, consist in these following Particulars. When the Hereditary Succession to the Crown of Hungary was settled on the Heirs Male descended of the Body of the late Emperor Leopold, his Imperial Majesty declar'd to the Estates of the Kingdom assembled at Presberg in the Year 1687, that by the said Hereditary Succession it was not intended to introduce any new form of Government; but that all the Rights of the Subjects should be inviolably maintain'd. The Estates desire the present Emperor may renew the same Declaration in the present Diet; and that all his Successors may be oblig'd to repeat it before their Coronation, which is always to be perform'd within the Kingdom, and in presence of the Diet. They likewise desire, that the Emperor may give a Declaration in Writing for himself and Successors, that he or they shall not alienate by Deed, or Will, the Kingdom of Hungary, or any part of it; but that in case of failure of Heirs Male, lineally descended of the late Emperor Leopold, he or they shall leave the Kingdom of Hungary entire to the Hungarian Nation, that the Ancient Right of the Inhabitants to elect their Kings, may thereupon revive and take place. They require that none of the Nobility be imprisoned, or otherwise punished for any Crime whatsoever, not for Treason it self, 'till they are legally Tryed and Convicted; and that the Nobility be exempted from having Troops quarter'd in their Houses without their content. They insist that no Mony be levied on the Subject without the consent of the Diet, and that an immediate stop be put to all Contributions impos'd by Generals, Commissaries of War, Governors of Towns, or other Officers whatsoever; such Methods of levying Mony being in a great measure the cause of their present Troubles. They complain of having been without a Diet these 20 Years past, altho' the Laws require one to be held at least once in three Years, and always within sixth Months after the Accession of a new Sovereign to the Throne. The Estates desire, that when his Imperial Majesty shall have occasion to deliberate about the Affairs of Hungary, he may consult only with Hungarians; and with their Advice dispose of all Offices Civil and Military, to Natives of Hungary. They represent also, That by the Laws of the Kingdom all Church Preferments ought to be given only to Natives; and therefore they intreat, that all such Benefices as are now in the Hands of Strangers, may, during the present Diet be taken from them, and given to the Natives; but in this matter they make a particular exception of the Cardinal of Saxe-Zeitz, Primate of the Kingdom. They remonstrate against the Abuses committed by the Exchequer, in not observing in their Proceedings the usual forms of Justice prescrib'd by Law, and in seizing on the Estates of the Nobility without any formal Process. They desire that the Exchequer be tied up in its Proceedings to the Laws of the Kingdom; and that the Estates which it has illegally seiz'd on, be immediately restor'd to the right Owners. In matters of Religion, they desire the Liberty allow'd to the two Branches of the Protestant Communion, may be restrain'd to what is specified in the 25th and 26th Articles of the Diet held in the Year 1681, and in the 21st Article of that held in the Year 1687; and that it be declared lawful for a Lord of the Manor of the Roman Communion to tolerate in his Lands, or not, as he pleases, any Preacher, or other Subject or Vassal of the Protestant Religion; but on the contrary, the Roman Religion being Hereditary in that Apostolical Kingdom, and the Protestant Confession of Faith being only tolerated for the sake of Peace, that therefore it shall not be lawful for the Lords of the Manors that are Protestants, to turn out of their Territories the Roman Priests, and their other Subjects or Vassals of the Roman Communion. They Petition, that the Officers of Palatine of the Kingdom, Judge of the King's Court, Ban of Croatia, and others, be restor'd to their Ancient Authority and Jurisdiction; and that their Sallaries be punctually paid; as also that the Revenues of the Kingdom be manag'd by a Hungarian Treasury, independant of that in the Imperial Court. They represent the great Disorders committed in the Kingdom by foreign Troops in pillaging and burning Churches, Schools, and the Houses of the Nobility, and insulting their Persons without any regard to Character or Quality. They most earnestly request, that the Officers be oblig'd to keep their Soldiers under a more strict Discipline while they remain in the Country; and as to Evacuating the Kingdom of all foreign Troops, they leave that Point to be settled by the first Diet to be held after the present Civil War is at an end. The Estates having laid all their Grievances, publick and private, at the feet of his Imperial Majesty, they take the Liberty to assure him, that in their Instrument of Grievances they have desired nothing but what is agreeable to Justice and Equity, what is founded on the standing Laws of the Kingdom, and what is conformable to the Promise solemnly made to the Estates of the Kingdom, by the late Emperor Leopold, in his Declaration publish'd in the Year 1659, and since ratified by the present Emperor, at the time of his Coronation in the Year 1687. And therefore they most earnestly and most humbly beseech him to take all their Grievances seriously into Consideration, and what things are now in his Power to grant them during the present Diet, and to redress all other Disorders with all convenient expedition. And in order to the appeasing of the present Troubles, the preserving the Peace of the Kingdom for the future, and the rooting out of the Minds of the Subjects all manner of Jealousy and Distrust of the Government; they advise and request his Imperial Majesty to commit the Administration of the Affairs of that Kingdom to a Council of Native Hungarians, to be settled as soon as the present Civil War is ended, and the Counsellors to be chosen by the Diet, out of the four Estates of the Kingdom. The Estates having taken the late Emperor Leopold's Declaration in the Year 1659, for the Foundation of the Redress which they desire of their Grievances, they humbly intreat the Emperor to ratifie and confirm it in the present Diet, and to order it to be inserted among the publick Statutes of the Kingdom: And they desire further, That his Imperial Majesty will be pleased to grant them such another Declaration in his own Name, promising upon the Honour and Word of a King, and swearing by the Name of the Eternal Truth, and by the holy Gospels, that he will sacredly maintain all the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom, as they are specify'd in the foresaid Declaration. They also intreat, That the Emperor will be pleas'd to order 12 Authentick Copies of this his Declaration to be deliver'd to the Diet, one whereof is to be deposited with his Imperial Majesty; another to be put into the Hands of the Cardinal Primate; a third into the Hands of the Palatine of the Kingdom; a fourth to be given to the Archbishop of Colocza; a fifth to the Judge of the King's Court: a sixth to the Ban of Croatia; a seventh to the Chapter of Gran; an eighth Copy to the Chapter of Colocza; a ninth to the Chapter of Zagrabia; a tenth Copy to be sent to the Pope; an eleventh to the King of Spain; and a twelfth to the Estates of the Roman Empire. The Estates likewise most earnestly recommend it to his Imperial Majesty, in Compassion to the present calamitous State of the Kingdom of Hungary, to think of such a future Security for ascertaining the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, as may give full Satisfaction to the Malecontents, and be a Means of bringing them back to their Duty and Obedience. And seeing the Malecontents of the Kingdom have proceeded to that degree of Insolence, as to hold Assemblies contrary to Law, in their own Name, and by their own Authority to declare the Throne vacant, and to confiscare the Estates and Offices of all those who have persever'd in their Allegiance to their lawful Sovereign; the Estates therefore think it necessary, that his Imperial Majesty, in order to maintain his own Royal Dignity and Prerogative, and the Rights of his faithful Subjects, should declare by a publick Act of the present Diet, all the Proceedings of the said Malecontents, and particularly their Transactions in their Assemblies at Onod, Zeces and Agria, to be illegal, null and void

From the Camp at Helchin, *August* 20. *N. S.* On Friday the 17th part of the Cannon march'd from Menin to the Prince of Savoy's